



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

over 2,500 students. Over nine hundred are in the present freshman class. It is interesting to know that among the regular visitors to these exhibitions are Indians from the Haskell Institute.

METROPOLITAN
MUSEUM NEWS

The opening of the new library at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, was an event of note. For many years the library has occupied a room on the second floor of the main building and has, in the mind of the average visitor, been quite associated with the executive offices and disassociated with probable use. To learn that this library contains over nineteen thousand volumes besides two hundred and ten journals and magazines will be a surprise to many. With the removal of these works to the new building, specially designed and erected for the purpose, the library, which has become an indispensable part of the museum's equipment, entered upon a new and enlarged sphere of usefulness. It is estimated, says the *Bulletin*, that the principal room and basement in the new building will hold 40,000 volumes and that in the photograph room and basement, which adjoins the library on the north, 50,000 photographs can be stored and studied, so there is space for expansion. This library is, of course, a specialized one of books needful for the study of the objects of art and antiquity displayed in its galleries for the convenient use of members of the staff and students of its various collections. It covers, however, a wide range of subject matter. The building was designed by McKim, Mead and White in the style of the Italian Renaissance, but takes somewhat the form of a basilica. It is open daily, except on holidays and Sundays, from ten in the morning to five in the afternoon.

The Metropolitan Museum will continue during the coming season its project of holding temporary exhibitions of a special character. These exhibitions will each last ten weeks, and for two arrangements have already been made. The first of these will open on or about the first of November, and will consist of early rugs. It will include forty or fifty of the finest

specimens in the private collections in America, ranging in date from the 14th to the 18th century, its purpose being to show what a wonderful and exquisite art was embodied in these products of the early looms of Persia, Asia Minor, and India, and to give some idea of the development of that art within the period named. The second exhibition referred to will consist of arms and armor.

THE ART IN-
STITUTE OF
CHICAGO

It is a question whether any art institution in the world with the same expenditure of money reaches as great a number of people and accomplishes as much for the promotion of art as the Art Institute of Chicago. During the past year its museum was visited by 546,775 persons, not counting the students, who number about fifteen hundred. In its galleries each year are set forth many notable exhibitions and in its auditorium are given not only lectures on art but concerts and occasionally dramatic performances. It does not, however, waste its strength by attempting to cover too wide a field. The plastic arts have chief attention while to the sister arts hospitality alone is accorded. As a result of the movement inaugurated last April a fund of about \$25,000 will, it is thought, be guaranteed by the Friends of American Art for the purchase of paintings by American artists for the Institute's permanent collection. A considerable number of the purchases will in all probability be made at the annual exhibition which opens October 18th and closes November 27th. This amount will be given and expended annually for five years. The school of the Art Institute is a large factor in the upbuilding of appreciation and art knowledge. The classes are organized upon the French atelier and concours system and there is a large and efficient corps of instructors, among whom during the coming year are to be numbered Mr. Henry Hubbell and Mr. Louis Betts. Instruction is given in drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, designing, and illustration, and excellent work is produced. Special advantages are offered in the study of

mural painting, practical problems being undertaken each year. Quite a number of the Chicago public schools have been decorated by this means and in a manner entirely satisfactory. The lunch room and the lecture room in the Art Institute owe their decoration to successive classes. Numerous illustrations are given of examples of the students' work in all departments in the circular of the school for the season of 1910-1911 which is in every respect an engaging little pamphlet.

ART IN LOUISIANA

Summer schools are conducted by the board of education of Louisiana in five free institutions in the State at large and at the Tulane University in New Orleans under the direction of Mr. L. J. Alleman, State Institute Conductor. The registration fee for teachers and those intending to teach in the State is \$1.50 and for other students \$4.00. The courses are from six to nine weeks in length. At the Tulane University this summer one thousand students were enrolled and there were thirty-five instructors. Prof. William Woodward directed the classes in drawing and painting; Miss Lota Troy and Miss Kate Riggs the classes in drawing and elementary manual training; Mr. Sidney Crespo those in wood and iron work, and Paul Hobens those in mechanical drawing. The work in each of these departments was very creditable. Special mention can only be made of the advanced work at this time. This consisted of figure drawing and painting. For two hours two days a week classes studied from the antique, the costumed model and the nude, making a total of twelve hours weekly, from which excellent results were obtained. An equal amount of time was allotted for the class in painting. Sufficient money was contributed by the students to employ the best models which in the life class were, as a rule, children. A competition was instituted for the best poster in color. Miss Vera Morel was the winner, a second prize going to Miss Clem Bernard.

Louisiana offers State aid to all its public high schools under certain conditions

among which is the inclusion of instruction in drawing and music with the regular courses of study. This creates active interest in art. Furthermore the Tulane Summer School offers special attractions to supervisors of art and is peculiarly well equipped for art teaching possessing, with Newcomb College, galleries of casts and paintings and studios for drawing, paintings, and the art-crafts, such as pottery, embroidery, jewelry, etc.

MILWAUKEE'S CITY PLAN

Through the efforts of the Metropolitan Park Commission Milwaukee has secured a plan for the future development of the city along artistic lines. This plan, drawn by Mr. Alfred C. Clas, has been favorably passed upon by Messrs. Frederick Law Olmsted and John Nolen, as experts, and will, in all probability, be eventually followed. One of its significant features is a civic center—a convenient and effective grouping of public buildings. In the interest of this plan the Metropolitan Park Commission has published three tentative reports, the first outlining the plan as a whole, the second with reference to proposed "neighborhood centers," and the third demonstrating the utility of river parks and parkways. These have been issued at intervals of six months or more with the object of affording ample time for thoughtful consideration and discussion. They are concise, clear, and convincing.

"THE WELL- BEING OF WATERLOO"

Under the title "The Wellbeing of Waterloo" a report made by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson to the Civic Society of Waterloo, Iowa, is published in attractive pamphlet form. This report concerns itself with civic improvement possibilities, and though specific affords information generally applicable. The conditions in Waterloo, apparently, are not very different from those in other cities or towns of similar size. Mr. Robinson, as is his custom, begins with the small things and through them works up to large projects. Poles and wires, waste cans, light standards, drinking bowls, trees, parking,